

MADE A NATIONAL QUESTION.

The bill introduced in the house of representatives proposing an amendment to the interstate commerce act providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize the sale or traffic in intoxicating liquors in any state contrary to the laws thereof, makes a national question of the issue under the "original package" decision of the federal supreme court. There is no contention as to the effect of this decision in practically annulling all state prohibitory legislation. Opinions are divided as to the effect upon the liquor license or tax laws of the states, but the weight of judgment is that these also are inoperative as against an importer of liquors from another state who sells them in the original packages. It is to be borne in mind that in the case passed upon by the supreme court the importer whose liquor was seized by the Iowa authorities was a non-resident, a citizen of Illinois, and the language of the decision is that "the state had no power to interfere by seizure, or any other action, in prohibition of importation and sale by the foreign or non-resident importer." Does this protect equally the resident of a state in importing and selling in the original packages, or is the citizen amenable to the laws of the state for practices which a non-resident may commit with impunity? The language of the decision above quoted certainly permits the inference that the decision applies only to the non-resident importer. But whether or not the decision affects the operation of the license or tax laws, there is no question as to what it does for prohibitory legislation. It renders that absolutely inoperative.

Congress, however, has the power to remove the restrictions upon the state in dealing with imported articles of trade within the limits which have not been mingled with the common mass of property therein; in other words, it may by act permit the states to apply such restrictions as they choose to the traffic in imported liquors. This is the purpose of the bill introduced in the house. It is not exactly a permissive measure, but practically it would amount to the same thing. What chance there is of securing such legislation becomes, therefore, an interesting question. There is doubtless very small probability that any action will be taken in the matter by the present congress, and it may be regarded as certain that there will be none at the present session. The disposition generally among men of both parties will be to ignore the subject. There is undoubtedly only a very small minority of the members of either house who are in sympathy with prohibitory legislation, and those who are not friendly to it are not likely to invite possible political perils by making any concession to the policy. So far as can be seen there is nothing hopeful in the immediate prospect for the prohibitionists, and when they shall have made the contest for their policy national, as they must now do, the odds against them will be greater than ever.

OUR SILVER POLICY ABROAD.

Senator Jones of Nevada a few days ago received a cablegram from the president of the Bimetallist league of England expressing on behalf of the league hearty approval of the proposed policy of the country regarding silver. The dispatch stated that the bimetallist party in the United Kingdom, which now includes over one hundred members of the house of commons, fully recognize not only that the support afforded silver by the legislation of the United States during the past twelve years has helped to protect the industrial world from an acute monetary crisis, but also that the debates in congress have served more than all else to educate the English people to the recognition of the important issues involved. The president of the league states that the English bimetallists believe that the increased coinage of silver contemplated by congress will restore wholly or considerably coinage rates, and will thus make an international settlement of this complex question comparatively easy. From the expected advance in the price of silver to result from its increased employment in our currency he anticipates great benefits to the commercial and industrial interests of both the United States and Great Britain.

Apart from whatever encouragement there may be in these expressions for the friends of silver in this country, they are significant as evidence of the growth of bimetallist sentiment in England. The fact that this sentiment is now represented in the house of commons by over one hundred members of that body is important when it is considered that a few years ago no public man in England having any concern for his political future would have ventured to advocate bimetallism. Until a comparatively recent date English opinion adverse to silver was so overwhelming that it required extraordinary courage to defend its free employment as money, but since the royal commission appointed to consider the causes of depression in Great Britain expressed the opinion that one of these was the practical demonetization of silver, there has been a large and vigorous growth of sentiment favorable to silver. The evidence is that this is steadily increasing, and there can be no doubt that the enlarged use of silver in the currency of the United States, if it should have the beneficial results to the prosperity of the country expected, would have the effect of so increasing and strengthening the silver party in England that in a few years the English government would be forced by public sentiment to seek an international settlement of the question. Such a movement on the part of England would undoubtedly induce like action on the part of Germany, and other European countries would promptly fall into line. This is one of the results which the president of the English Bimetallist league confidently expects from the carrying out of our proposed silver policy.

It may be a little discouraging to these foreign bimetallists to observe the division that exists among the silver men in congress, but this is not of a nature to be necessarily fatal to silver legislation. There is no issue regarding the ex-

pediency of employing more silver in our currency. All are agreed that this shall be done. The cause of division is simply the question of how the silver notes shall be redeemed, whether in silver or in lawful money, and this need not be an insurmountable difficulty.

The next thing in order is the school board election. That will interest the T. E. (tax eaters) club very deeply. There are a few school house janitors to be distributed among the members and the patronage of the schools will wield quite a moral influence in the Broatch campaign.

The election is not without valuable lessons. The Broatch Tammany gang, with the assistance of the moonshiners and tax-shirkers managed to muster six hundred and eighty-eight votes in Omaha. The number fairly represents their strength and influence.

JUDGING by the actions of the Tammany gang, their chief aim is to "discourage the use of money in elections" by the opposition. That six hundred dollar pot reached South Omaha in time to save the warrant shavers from defeat.

The failure of the council to order the necessary repairs on the Eleventh street viaduct is a piece of inexcusable neglect. The longer the work is delayed the greater will be the cost.

The money lenders who thrive on discounting South Omaha warrants joined hands with the lawbreakers in defeating annexation. Their victory will prove a boomerang.

If THE South Omaha wreckers imagine that they can plunge the town, hopelessly in debt and finally under on Omaha, they are nursing a delusion.

THE taxpayers of South Omaha must promptly invoke the aid of the courts to enforce obedience to law and prevent impending disaster.

NOW we shall see whether the South Omaha wreckers will go down into their pockets to make up the deficit in the town's revenue.

SOUTH OMAHA prefers outlawry and bankruptcy to progress and prosperity by a majority of ninety-six.

THE sidewalk inspector evidently did not know that the major was loaded.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The address of the German emperor at the opening of the reichstag is justly commended as marked by noble dignity and tact. The speech was largely devoted to two topics, these are the burning questions in Europe at this time. So far as labor is concerned the emperor's suggestions are wise and statesmanlike and indicate that the socialistic successes have not embittered him, as has been alleged, but, on the other hand, that he is moving steadily forward in the matter of workmen's rights, particularly as to Sunday rest, woman and child labor, and protection of workmen against danger, undisturbed by the socialists on the one hand or the fruitless results of the recent international labor conference on the other. All his utterances on the labor problem, indeed, show that he is in active sympathy with the workmen, and that if existing laws are not sufficient to solve the problem he is in favor of additional legislation to meet all the reasonable and justifiable demands. As to the second great topic, the foreign relations of the empire, the emperor follows closely the lines of the old policy of his grandfather and Bismarck. Like them he would cultivate alliances for defense and would protect peace by increasing and strengthening the army. Then follows a hint of the customary army bill, calling for an increased appropriation and a strengthening of the army to correspond with the military increase of other powers, and finally a word of warning that there is no immediate hope of relief from military taxation for Germany, but this was a foregone conclusion, and will always remain so until there is a general movement for disarmament and international arbitration. As a whole the speech is an auspicious one and will be likely to give universal satisfaction.

The example of Bismarck is apparent in the recommendations of the emperor respecting labor reforms. The old chancellor began his campaign against socialism by passing his most repressive law, confiscating literature in the interest of the working classes, prohibiting public meetings where dangerous questions might be discussed, and ordering the prosecution of suspected agitators. This was the first stage of his defense of the empire against the forces of socialism, and was followed by a series of measures for the establishment of state insurance for workmen disabled by accidents, for the pensioning off of aged laborers, for the organization of trade guilds and similar projects. Assuming that the state alone was competent to deal effectively with the social problem, he invariably had some legislative nostrum to propose for the alleviation of the ills of Socialism. In precisely the same spirit the emperor's speech purposely outlines a series of measures for the protection of working men, including restrictions of the hours of women and children's labor, the regulation of literature for minors, and the organization of industrial courts, and the like. The emperor's attitude toward the social problem is one of a man who is not only not averse to the social problem, but who is driven to it by the forces of the social problem.

The Balfour land purchase bill would be a dangerous measure even if it promised to attain its object. If it does not promise that result, it is a monstrous measure that has absolutely no reason of being. The testimony is overwhelming, and, indeed, unanimous, that it will not attain its object. One would suppose that that would be the end of the matter, but the bill has been introduced in the house, and it is now necessary to give effect to it by the passage of the bill by the house, and to the passage of the bill by the senate, and to the passage of the bill by the president. The bill is a monstrous measure that has absolutely no reason of being. The testimony is overwhelming, and, indeed, unanimous, that it will not attain its object. One would suppose that that would be the end of the matter, but the bill has been introduced in the house, and it is now necessary to give effect to it by the passage of the bill by the house, and to the passage of the bill by the senate, and to the passage of the bill by the president.

With all due respect to Princess Eugenie, the American people persist in believing that George Kennan tells the truth in regard to the Russian system.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

THE Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoln club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

A CHANCELLOR ON LAW.

Hon. J. M. Woolworth Addresses Lincoln University Students.

MR. BENTON FINDS A RAILROAD.

The Ownership of the Nebraska & Western Revealed—A Druggist Secures a Divorce—Other News from Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The rooms of the Central law school were well filled last evening with interested students, the occasion being the lecture by Hon. J. M. Woolworth of Omaha on "What is Law as Lawyers see the Term?" The address was in the line of general jurisprudence rather than of technical law. The speaker first drew some comparisons between the different kinds of law. A physical law he defined to be "a description of the order of sequences." It differs from a moral law in that the latter can be broken, but a physical law cannot. To distinguish clearly between the two, he said that the law of the lawyer is one of the most intricate problems in speculative jurisprudence. Morality means conformation to public opinion and custom rather than to abstract right.

Civil laws, the laws of the lawyer, consist of two elements; 1, command, 2, sanction, i. e. punishment. The command need not be imperative, nor must laws necessarily proceed from public authority. This is seen in the law of domestic relations and the rules of a private corporation whose by-laws might be as binding as a statute.

In summing up the speaker defined law as "a rule of conduct by which rights are enforced by a duly constituted authority."

Auditor Benton returned from Sioux City, where he had gone to look up the line known as the Nebraska & Western railway, which had not been reported to the state board of equalization. The Nebraska & Western line, he discovered, was the name under which the Pacific short line from Sioux City to Omaha was known, and had been incorporated in the state of Nebraska.

The company has constructed about thirty miles of track through Dakota county. The line is now being run by the Omaha & Great Northern railway. The company has been reported to the state board of equalization for not reporting this line for assessment.

NEBRASKA'S DIVORCE. Mr. S. S. Neff, a prominent druggist, has secured a divorce from his wife, Mary Neff. The court allows him the custody of Ida, the eight-year-old daughter, while the mother is to have the custody of the four-year-old son. The divorce was granted on the ground of desertion.

DEATH OF CHARLEY PITCHER. Charley D. Pitcher, a promising and prominent young man of the city, died today of typhoid fever, after an illness of only two days. He was only twenty-eight years of age. He was a son-in-law of T. P. Kennard, and came here from Chicago six years ago. He had been singularly successful in his financial career, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Pitcher & Baldwin, dealers in real estate, and also a partner in the furniture firm of Hardy & Pitcher. He was the leading member of the Young Men's club in the city. The remains will be shipped to Oswego, N. Y., tomorrow, for interment.

ALL ABOUT THIEVES. James Kelley and Thomas Clark, who stole seventy yards of silk from the store of A. Block a few months ago, were convicted of grand larceny in the district court, and are held awaiting sentence. William Duggan was charged with the same offense, and is also held. Duggan borrowed a coat and pair of shoes from one of his fellow prisoners in which to make a respectable appearance before the judge. After being acquitted he walked off with them. Another warrant was issued for his arrest, and after an hour's liberty he returned to the jail, and was again behind the bars. He was fined \$30 and costs.

CAPITAL INTELLIGENCE. Governor Thayer has notified certain citizens of Madison county that the board of equalization wishes to receive the names of all persons who own or control property in that county May 18 and hear what they wish to say about the assessment question.

L. H. Kent of Orleans, Neb., writes to Auditor Benton asking if the following insurance companies are authorized to do business in this state: Consolidated Insurance company of Chicago; Parkersburg Insurance company of Parkersburg, Iowa; Mutual Insurance company of Shelby, O.; North Pacific Insurance company of Wytheville, N. D.; Commercial Insurance company of Clinton, Ia.; Standard fire Insurance company of Wheeling, W. Va.; Germania Insurance company of New Orleans, La.; Merchants' and Marine Insurance company of Lansing, Mich. All of these companies have policies on a mill in Orleans.

Auditor Benton notified Mr. Kent that none of these companies are authorized to do business in this state.

MR. C. J. Dietrich, a banker at Hastings, was at the state house this morning. Deputy Auditor Allen is preparing a thesis on "Unauthorized Insurance," which he will read at the national convention of insurance commissioners to be held at Cleveland in August.

The governor and a number of his staff left at noon today for Fairbury to attend a grand reception given by the Nebraska national guards in that portion of the state.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES. Sheriff Culwell of Nemaha county brought in two delegates to the state penitentiary this morning. One of them, David R. Benton, was charged with the theft of a horse; the other, William Ford, will serve the same time for committing a nameless crime.

On account of the Barnes divorce case published in THE BEE it was made to appear that the couple had been married only six months. They have been married for nearly two years and have a child about a year old.

Mayor A. L. Clark and Councilman C. R. Miller, A. L. Clark, J. E. Heller and A. H. Piller, city Engineer Woodward, C. H. Dietrich, president Germania National bank, Clarence F. Smith, Peter Burge, merchants, and others today inspected the new city system of this place. In the afternoon they left for Omaha on a similar errand.

Colonel Ed. Rogers, Captain Hill and Charley Hall returned from Omaha last evening.

Burglars broke into the home of Rev. T. Bruggen, of the German church, at 819 South Fifteenth street last evening and stole \$150 and a handbag.

Al E. Ewan left this evening for Talmage to visit his mother for a few days.

The long threatened rain storms came last night and this afternoon. The latter shower was heavy and was accompanied with a stiff fall of hail lasting five minutes.

At a meeting held last night the school board decided to abandon the proposed half day sessions at the high school, and to hold the school on a full day basis on Cherry street instead of a ten room building as contemplated.